

■ LAW ENFORCEMENT

National police force would impede operations not help them

BY MANFRED SCHREIBER, MUNICH POLICE CHIEF

Many who hear the talk about local police forces and nationalisation tend to think that the authority of the police naturally stretches to the various borderlines in the districts and Federal states in question.

Those who consider the local police forces outmoded and inefficient in the fight against crime must take into account that "nationalisation" would mean that the police would receive an area of authority corresponding to administrative borders and ideas that were put into operation in Bavaria for example by the Minister, Count Montegnas, in the year 1803.

The idea of a centralised national police force is passed off by the Federal states with the slogan "federalism upwards, centralism downwards." Those who want this kind of police force are orientating their ideas on the chance borders and ideas worked out by the occupying powers in the years up to 1945.

All this is happening amid statements about increased effectiveness and greater modernity and in the face of earnest efforts to re-form the Federal states and the local districts, for instance to reduce the number of boroughs in Bavaria from 145 to about half that number.

Plans are to break up smaller districts and create ones that would be larger, but no less historical. It is not that these would be any the more effective, but simply that these structures of administration are already on hand, albeit with plans for changes.

There are two political arguments against nationalisation, namely that this would undermine the right of self-determination in the boroughs and would introduce the risk of a centralised police State being set up. In this form nationalisation is based on emotional concerns and has no rational foundations.

It is based on the typically German trauma that centralisation automatically entails better working successes.

The centralised state is founded on a hierarchical structure of leadership with attitudes among the leaders where for a long time structures and types of attitudes exist and are developed which snatch the carpet of ideology from under the centralist spirit with the right of self-administration and federalism, with delegation of duties and responsibilities as well as teamwork.

Nevertheless it is repeatedly stated that we only need to merge small units into larger ones, change hierarchies in the service, introduce new letter-headings and put new nameplates outside the offices of the authorities (and of course the colours of uniforms should all be the same since this is so important and so attractive!) and we have already taken the first step towards improving the fight against crime.

These basic ideas sounded solely on emotions and the fact that they are totally useless in the battle against the criminal can be shown quite clearly in the sphere of police work.

We have (still) local and State police forces and can prove their effectiveness by means of statistics on criminal activity which are based on albeit insufficient but at least uniform foundations.

What is the result? Figures for crimes solved where there is a comparable national police force are on average considerably lower than in areas where there are local police forces.

Nationalised: Cologne, 43 per cent, Düsseldorf, 39 per cent.

Local: Munich 52 per cent, Stuttgart, 49.5 per cent.

DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG

Gesellschaft

of transport, crime is still living from a milieu.

Contradictory to this are the remarkable reasons given by the advocates of centralisation: limited areas of authority make it more difficult to track down criminals, booty and evidence. The manoeuvrability of the criminal is greater than the dissemination of information, and the facts that are known about the criminal and his misdeeds cannot be passed on to other police forces swiftly enough. The fight against crime must have for years consistently refused to give their approval to the idea of a national police force or nation-wide authority for police forces. "According to Basic Law police work is a matter for the Federal states!"

If the area covered by a crime is not limited to the borders of the boroughs in Munich, Stuttgart or Frankfurt then it will not be halted by the Federal state boundaries at Aschaffenburg, Ludwigshafen or Osnabrück.

Those who foresee better police work as a result of the introduction of greater unity must give their approval to a *Bundespoldizei* if they are not to be shown up as illogical and guilty of opening up an incredibility gap.

Nor must the advocates of unity stop at the borders of the Federal Republic since the criminal is not likely to be stopped in his tracks when he sees the names Berchtesgaden, Kiel or Flensburg.

How long before advocates of greater police unity call for a European force or a world police? After all gangsters are only flying hours away from Africa. How many more people are going to be swayed by this "emotional logic"?

These are the facts: The proportion of criminals who do not feel themselves tied down to one locality is increasing. In 1960 the figure for the Federal Republic was 3.8 per cent. By 1969 it had risen to thirteen per cent. But in the Federal states and the cities the figures are on average around twenty per cent.

Despite fluctuations and modern means

The application of aircover in the armed forces

degrees of military vehemence in response to enemy attacks are to be counteracted by a flexible, measured defence system.

Defensive postures on the part of our armed forces, not operative offensive actions determine the tactics, armaments and organisation of the Bundeswehr.

Numerical superiority of the enemy is to be counteracted by the quality and manoeuvrability of our own troops. The watchword for us must be to concentrate on building up our defences where our enemies have their strong-points in attack. In all this requires swift conquest of the problems of time and space.

In earthbound transport excessive motorisation of modern armies tends to have an increasingly negative effect on manoeuvrability of troops. Highly technological army groups have so many weapons and so much transport that insurmountable transport problems can arise. The operational speed of the modern army is in any case fairly slow.

Use of air-space seems to be one way

conditions in the criminal world, the kind of wrongdoer, not to mention problems is essential but must be carried out on the lines of patrolling and instinct but as a result of careful planning and with the best police experts.

In this respect there is no stoppage or Federal state boundary.

Although Aschaffenburg, for example, a part of Bavaria, on the police as a socialist State there are political forces that belongs to the Frankfurt area and Hesse. It is important to investigate them.

In the Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, Darmstadt regions the police map, the condition of the State and society, part of three Federal states, but in order to make methodical predictions about the future of a political system it is essential to carry out as intensive an analysis of the attitudes and opinions of those groups who do not belong to the political "elite" in the sense of the "Establishment" of the day.

The fantasy world of James Bond, the travelling Interpol *Kommissar* is official from Criminal Police Headquarters in Wiesbaden or Bad-Godesberg would be able to pop off to Munich and gaily go about tracking down the Federal Republic. Its essential conclusions are summarised in the following station he would first have to ask about the street where the crime occurred.

Instead of the historical attempts at reorganisation are there not today more purposeful, better and less complicated means of achieving this aim? Is not reorganisation as the only means brought up in doubt?

Electronic data-processing can store any amount of information and alter it as necessary. It can pinpoint someone within seconds and select points of fact from the data fed into it in the most varied forms. It is by no means tied to particular places and specific times.

What we had to attempt to achieve in the past by streamlined organisation and creates ones that would be larger, but no less historical. It is not that these would be any the more effective, but simply that these structures of administration are already on hand, albeit with an incredibility gap.

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Despite fluctuations and modern means

CENTREPIECE

Academic study of the requirements for a successful political career

Anyone concerned with the State, in economy and social affairs who wants to have a say in things and be allowed to act, anyone who wants to make changes, must know what is what. It is useful to be on good terms with the "leading" strata. But where do the men and women policymakers come from? How do they try to ensure that they remain in power? How are they regarded by the general public? Questions of this kind have been answered by Klaus von Beyme, professor of political science at Tübingen University, who has also studied at Heidelberg, Munich, Paris and Moscow. His investigation has appeared entitled *Die politische Elite in der Bundesrepublik* (The political elite in the Federal Republic), published by Piper of Munich. Professor Beyme concentrates on the posts of chancellor, cabinet ministers, party and parliamentary party chairmen and permanent state secretaries. From time to time he makes mention of the prime ministers of the Federal states. For comparative purposes he has mentioned the Reichstag assemblies in 1907 and 1928 and the Bundestag in 1965.

the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, a CSU stronghold, the Ministry responsible for Bundesrat affairs, a Deutsche Partei stronghold, and the Ministry of Agriculture which switched between the Bavarian CSU and the north German CDU.

The largest number of politicians in the Federal Republic comes from the upper middle classes, from civil service families or had fathers who were in one of the professions. An upper class background is still a certain advantage in a political career.

Membership of strong interest groups and party youth organisations is an important springboard for a political career. This is particularly true of the "Junge Union" (the right-wing youth organisation).

In the Social Democrat Party a large percentage of top politicians of the future

begin their careers with active membership of a youth group. Connection with an interest group is not decisive in every case for the extent to which a politician becomes involved in his own chosen sphere of interest.

The discontent of the *Muttergruppen* of politicians with husbands in Bonn is a widespread phenomenon.

The background careers of politicians in this country centre around jobs in mass media, the teaching profession, commerce, executive positions and engineering, and these jobs are tending to have increasing importance as a background to a political career.

Over two-thirds of all top politicians and more than 93 per cent of all State Secretaries in the years up to 1969 had had advanced education. The monopoly held by the legal profession is on the wane but philosophical studies, the na-

tural sciences and social studies are showing an increasing tendency.

The German ideology of the professions and the rejection of men who have not completed their training and have no profession continue where political recruiting is concerned. The man who is solely a politician and has no other career is still a rarity in the Federal Republic.

Senior politicians in the years up to 1969 have spent on average four years in military service and have reached the rank of lieutenant.

The career pattern of politicians in the National Socialist era is not completely defined by the simple formula "member and hanger-on" or "opponent of the system". Only ten per cent had a background in the Nazi organisations, whereas twenty per cent were in some kind of resistance organisation.

The decisive criterion is "continuity of career" which was the case with about fifty per cent of State secretaries and just over ten per cent of politicians while an interruption to the political career occurred in about 17 per cent of cases. Nineteen per cent of politicians were able to "hibernate" into private economic sectors without any great loss to their career.

Experience in local politics and provincial assemblies was the springboard for more than ninety per cent of political careers.

Starting a political career involves the difficulty of going through two filters in the party machinery, firstly nomination as a candidate and secondly nomination to the party political lists. Selection at this level is only geared to a limited extent to forthcoming political tasks. For every Bundestag member with ambitions there is a great conflict of roles between possibilities for advancement in the parliamentary party and in the constituency.

Ninety six per cent of all executive positions and 18 per cent of all state secretaries had parliamentary experience. Expert ministers who had no experience in the Bundestag were the exception and stemmed mostly from the early days of Adenauer.

Scarcely any politician in the years up to 1969 was an "associate" with no party political ties, a rank that played a great role in the Weimar Republic and applied to about 22 per cent of ministers in the years up to 1928.

State secretaries too are tending to show a political background to their career in an increasing number of cases.

The climate of disapproval comes from different sources. Edging forward into virgin military territory is something that should be done with unending caution. Otherwise the army will find itself plunged into the kind of crisis that has dogged the air-force with its ill-starred Starfighter.

Adelbert Wehnestein (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 29 April 1971) Furthermore the enemy's anti-aircraft

connected with climbing in the party hierarchy. Most leading politicians held senior positions in the party.

Professionalisation of politicians is growing more common as security and old-age benefits are increased and specialisation is on the rise. This applies particularly to politicians who are aiming for a higher executive office.

The average age at which a politician reaches the peak of his career in this country stood at 53 years in 1969. This also applies to state secretaries. But in cases where state secretaries were active at a party political level they tended to reach their highest office at an earlier age.

At the changeover in 1969 the trend was for the average of the government to drop. But as in other countries where social democratic governments came to power after a long time in the wings there were a number of old faithfuls who had to be taken care of. It is a common fallacy that the age of entry into politics is considerably higher in the Federal Republic than in other Western democratic countries.

Reasons for leaving politics are only rarely voluntary, although chancellors have infrequently made use of their privilege of suggesting resignation to ministers. Resignation at the instance of the party or being passed over when the cabinet was re-formed was a frequent reason for quitting.

Among the State secretaries the major reason for leaving politics was disagreement with their minister which applied in 34 per cent of cases, although resignations of this kind could not be described as voluntary in the majority of cases. Active party politicians managed on average to keep their State secretarial position longer than others.

The party political changeover in 1969 cannot be compared with what happened

in any Anglo-Saxon countries with regard to the degree of dismissals and promotions that were involved.

After quitting politics the elite sectors tend to become even more closely interwoven. A growing number of former ministers and political officials is going into economic and industrial spheres and only a section is relieved of the burden of unemployment by being offered a political job in a parliamentary party in posts overseas and similar employment.

Wandering from one post to another is relatively rare in Federal Republic ministries. The strongest political personalities have generally been the most flexible in taking over differing departments.

Personnel stabilisation (alongside the stability of the cabinet in general) in the Federal Republic is among the highest in Europe and the greatest in the great democracies of the Continent.

The stature of politicians in the Federal Republic has to date been relatively slight. Educational and economic sanctions were always in great demand in a political system that had proved its worth predominantly by successful economic re-building programmes.

Individual prestige of politicians has proved to be less flexible than is often reckoned. Prestige has been undermined by the volte face that is necessary to adapt to differing situations within a coalition, opportunities arising for the individual to stand out in crisis situations and the need for an image.

The Federal Republic lacks a "subculture" of political élites. As the setup in society becomes more complex it depends to a lesser degree for its security and expectations on the combinations of personal roles.

Personal, family and business activities are becoming more and more separable from a politician's activities within political spheres. (WELT DER ARBEIT, 1 May 1971)

■ OPERA

Kagel's skit on grand opera in Hamburg

Lübecker Nachrichten

Hamburg Staatsoper's walls have not collapsed! Even the most popular works in the company's repertoire will survive the affront that has been levelled against them. There is little damage to report to their structure from the battering they were supposed to receive from Mauricio Kagel's *Staatstheater*, a scenic composition, commissioned by the Hamburg opera house and premiered with an all-star cast.

Despite his spicy attacks on the illusory world of traditional opera, the elements of which are really put under the microscope in this production and are united as an anti-opera into a new kind of "Gesamtkunstwerk" there was little of the predicted uproar from the audience at the Staatsoper and the whole matter was taken rather calmly.

There were in fact passages where the action was interrupted by sustained boos and catcalls and other expressions of indignation, but there is no denying that Mauricio Kagel, the avantgarde composer from Cologne, was treated with a great deal of sympathy and understanding and the overall performance was relatively undisturbed.

The "righteous indignation" of one or two unbridled opponents of the composer was kept within bounds.

Mauricio Kagel's "scenic composition" has not really any action. It contains a number of action pieces, such as Repertoire, Season, Programme, Contra-Dance, Stalls, which are intended to make the audience critically aware of what it swallows wholesale at conventional productions of typical operas.

Gerhard Hoffnung had already taken the mickey out of the new music at his "festivals" in London. Kagel likewise has a go at the established "Staatstheater" with cleared irony. We see typical operatic characters such as the Queen of the Night, Aida, Carmen, Elsa, Siegfried, Rigoletto, Tamino and many others sitting on gilded chairs in the ensemble wearing magnificent, beautiful costumes of many colours, but they do not sing any recognisable lyric. They simply make noises, they vocalise and go through the routines of singing practice, mi-mi, la-la and so on and so forth.

Suddenly the singing practice is interrupted as someone shouts out loudly "Scheisse" (crap!) and the solemn session is suddenly, abruptly interrupted in the most disillusioning way.

Kagel, in order to achieve his aim, and break down empty pathos, introduces ad lib props and instruments of all kinds. These are made mobile and there is a cornical alienation effect.

Siegfried works away at the anvil with a hammer made of foam rubber. Instead of the dragon, Fafner, he is faced with a crocodile. There is a ballet of nondancers. And the stage people present as a *concertante* crowd scene gymnastic exercises.

This confusion is, however, presented in a rhythmic fashion. The manifold noises are recorded and worked into what is partly a symphony for loudspeakers and partly a complicated work for sixteen solo voices and a sixty-strong choir.

The composer conducts and under his baton we see soloists, members of the opera choir, a number of mime artists, a

Continued on page 7



A scene from Mauricio Kagel's *Staatstheater* in Hamburg

(Photo: Fritz Peyer)

Sandhoff's opera based on Villon's life produced in Freiburg

Good opera like good wine can stand being left to mature, or so it seems from the fact that the opera *Traum unter dem Galgen* (Dream under the gallows), which was commissioned for the 850th anniversary of the city of Freiburg-Breisgau, has at last received its premiere.

The opera is by Peter Sandhoff, who lives in Berlin, of 1924 vintage and had to be postponed originally because its composer was indisposed.

Its subject is Francois Villon, thief, vagabond and poet to boot, who is seen sitting under the gibbet and glancing back over his shoulder.

We see Villon with buxom Margot and her good-time girls, Villon at the court of the Duke of Orleans, Villon in a graveyard, Villon duelling with a rival in love in a priest's vestment, Villon in a dungeon and Villon on the scaffold.

Peter Sandhoff is at his most convincing in the *opéra comique*-like couplet and chanson style. This has drive, aggressiveness and vigour in its conscious banality. It is like hot operetta, Peter Sandhoff ought to have tried his luck with a great deal of *brauerei* and intensity.

Then he wakes up. It was all a bad dream. In history Villon was to take those steps up the scaffold but wrote a ballad to the parliament pleading for mercy. It was granted to him and he was never seen again.

On the stage the heart that is seen beating all through his poetry remains in the background and his body merges into the shadows. Villon the singer is cut off from Villon the actor to whom he has acted out his life.

This is a life lived in ballads, poetry as autobiography. Nowhere else are life and creativity blended so much into one another as in the life of this poet, the poet who mixed with whores and princes, who sang the praises of paradise and the gallows.

In his music we see a confrontation of Strauss and Penderecki, Hindemith and Ligeti, Stravinsky and Weill.

Certainly Sandhoff does more than just make use of leftovers. Nevertheless it is seldom that so much foreign matter can be unified. Sandhoff's music is often illustrative and takes on a commonplace background character when hummings chords form the basis of spoken ballads.

In his almost exotic arsenal of percussion he shows his highly developed sense of sound. Precious *glissandi* and sustained sounds alternate with *cantabile obligato* woodwind solos.

There are Pendereckian whispering choruses as well as pure orchestral beauty. It is to this that Sandhoff keeps returning. His music is singable. Baritone Karl-Heinz Armauer shows this with a great deal of *brauerei* and intensity.

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EDUCATION

Boarding Schools - the pioneers of educational progress

DIE WELT

They can be found in the Alps, in the Black Forest, in the Harz, on the Sölling, on the coast and on the shores of lakes and rivers.

Anyone reading their colourful brochures is attracted by our most beautiful holiday landscapes - shady woods, colourful heathland, vineyards under the glowing midday sun and sand dunes on the coast.

A person is forced to think of parks and castles or romantic country houses with a fine surrounding view, a cross between a tourist hotel and a sanatorium.

Their names sound as if they come from old novels or new television series - Louisenland, Marienau, Schloss Salem, Schloss Bieberstein, Birkhof or Burg Norden.

They are called country boarding schools and they appear to have remained true in both name and position to their original educational function summed up by Otto Karstädt at the time as "The countryside opposed to the city".

It is well worth reading Karstädt's report on "Experimental Schools and School Experiments" of the Weimar Republic in volume IV of Nohl and Fallat's famous educational handbook and comparing it to educational reform today. The "countryside opposed to town"

slogan is one of the many variations of Rousseau's "back to nature". After 1900 youth movements avoided the lure of the city and literally took to the hills. Hermann Lietz, the founder of the country boarding-school, was described as the Low German Rousseau.

Kapstadt gives a fitting description of the basic concept of the Low German philologist: "The aim of what he considered to be rejuvenating the German people was to restore to his pupils a sense of the country and country life."

For Hermann Lietz the ideal country boarding-school was a large farm or estate. A manor house would have enough rooms for teaching and accommodation purposes.

A country estate demanded outside work every day so that scholars would acquire powerful lungs and muscles unlike their counterparts in the city who were restricted to book work.

Private boarding houses were also more economic to run if set up on a country estate with pupils as a cheap labour force.

Lietz's patriarchal regime and narrow concept was soon opposed by his most creative colleagues. With Gustav Wyneken's school at Wickersdorf and Paul Geheeb's school at Odenwald which was based on the Wickersdorf pattern, there began an age of productive experimental schools linking the youth movement and school reform.

It can't be said without any exaggeration that the educational reform movement of the first half of the twentieth century was



Schloss Salem

determined largely by the brainwaves of boarding-school heads. Despite all personal and ideological differences, these educationalists were the pacemakers of educational progress.

Their course was interrupted by the educational dictatorship of the National Socialist State. After 1945 the old boarding schools were set up once again and new boarding schools were based on the same lines.

Today it must be asked whether the boarding schools have any real chance of their own of contributing to the new youth movement and educational reform. Comparison with the reformist ideas of the twenties is not only of interest from the point of view of educational history.

The yearning for nature and the criticism of civilisation voiced in the twenties is being voiced again today. The flight of our knapsacked grandfathers from the largely rural surroundings of the cities of the early industrial revolution appears innocent and quaint.

But today's criticism of the inhuman contributions existing in industrial society has turned to repulsion and hate among young extremists. At the same time it has become more and more impossible to flee this civilisation.

Kurt Hahn has created social technical services for Salem - boarding schools today should be social schools.

Everybody speaks of linguistic and the difficulties children face

Scientists looking for substances to help fight virus diseases seem to have made breakthrough. In a lecture to the recent Internists Congress in Wiesbaden Professor Adolf Wacker of Frankfurt University's department of therapeutic biochemistry stated that they already have new substances preventing virus reproduction.

It is hard for a writer to resist describing the dramatic story leading up to the discovery of a new method of treating infectious diseases caused by a virus.

Up to now chemo-therapy could be used against bacteria. Sulphonamides were ideal for use in this treatment as they inhibit bacterial metabolism.

But it does not work with viruses that reproduce within one body cell. For this purpose they use the enzymes of the cell that are needed for the synthesis of nucleic acids and protein or stimulate the production of such enzymes.

Medical treatment of virus diseases must aim at inhibiting the newly-induced enzymes while leaving unharmed the enzymes naturally to be found in the cell.

This requires substances that can prevent virus reproduction by acting as metabolic antagonists. Such a substance was found at the beginning of the sixties.

At that time it was shown that uracil is included in deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) to replace a natural substance - thymine. This was the first proof that DNA can be chemically modified without causing serious genetic damage to cells.

Some years ago the American scientist Professor Kaufmann caused a sensation when using a uracil compound of this type. He was able to cure a disease of the cornea caused by a herpes virus that had previously been considered incurable. Today this method is also used successfully in the Federal Republic.

Since then scientists have discovered antibiotics from which the drug riphamicin can't be obtained. In 1969 two virologists found that riphamicin inhibits the reproduction of animal viruses such as the smallpox virus.

Recently, Professor Wacker stated, cancer researchers have turned their attention to a chemical variation of riphamicin that is able to suppress an enzyme produced by cancer inducing viruses and found in leukaemia.

Traditional boarding schools were based on grammar schools. As they were private schools and had to be financed by parents they had to cater for upper-class children.

But we need boarding schools that

they discovered what is called the interferon principle.

When mammal cells are infected by a virus they form a substance that is able to protect cells of the same species from the same or even a different virus. This phenomenon is called interference.

Soon afterwards the two researchers found that membranes from chicken embryos formed a highly molecular substance after being treated with an inactive influenza virus that was no longer capable of reproduction.

As this substance induces the virus interference phenomenon in membranes that had not previously been treated, Isaacs and Lindemann coined the term interferon.

Since then it has been found that almost all viruses, in both natural and inactive state, are able to stimulate or induce the production of interferon in animals or cell cultures.

The most important result of the findings is that cells treated with interferon do not show any toxic damage. Interferon probably does not work directly on the virus particles but via a newly-formed protein that is the actual factor inhibiting virus reproduction.

Interferon and the synthetic nucleic acid Poly IC fight tumours as well as bacterial and viral agents. The growth of fresh tumours transplanted into mice was soon stopped after Poly IC was injected.

Leukaemia, sarcoma, lymphatic gland tumours and the well-known SV 40 viral tumours in animals can be inhibited in this way.

Poly IC also has an inhibiting effect on tumours that are not caused by a virus, probably because of the substance's in-

Hannoversche Allgemeine

caused an international stir under the abbreviated title of Poly IC.

Experiments in treating tumours with Poly IC are still in their initial stages. But one thing is certain. With Poly IC and human interferon we have at our disposal excellent new substances to inhibit virus reproduction - this is a wonderful research success that could herald in a new era in medicine.

(Alfred Püttmann
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 23 April 1971)

fluence on the body's immunological system.

"There are now practical opportunities of controlling virus-induced infections in human beings." Professor Wacker summed up.

Large-scale experiments in Russia seem to show that an interferon substance obtained from leucocytes has the best effect in the treatment of influenza.

The main obstacle facing the adoption of the treatment in hospitals in the Federal Republic is the high price of Poly IC that has so far only been produced for laboratory purposes.

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4 per cent of drug addicts are mainliners

Surveys conducted in Bonn, Kiel and Frankfurt show that half the school-leavers in this country have taken drugs at one time or another. Peter Schönhofer, the head of the Drug Problems Committee, reveals.

But he rejects the claim that thirty per cent of all young people taking drugs gradually go on to harder drugs. He said that the proportion of those ending up with the dangerous opiates was probably no more than four per cent.

This percentage is based on surveys conducted in the United States and corresponds to the number of alcoholics in the Federal Republic.

(DIE WELT, 14 April 1971)

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Married students need more money

The DSU students' union has pointed out the difficult social position of the seventy thousand married students in the Federal Republic, blaming this on completely inadequate grants, scandalously high rents and the alarming shortage of hostel accommodation.

Only one per cent of the sixty thousand hostel places available are allocated to married students, the DSU claims in a report now published.

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Continued from page 8
educated social groups have in maintaining themselves in schools which have passed on performance and intellectual standards.

8

Boarding schools could provide ways of overcoming environmental barriers by radically changing the educational environment. We need practical methods. Education can overcome social barriers.

Traditional boarding schools were based on grammar schools. As they were private schools and had to be financed by parents they had to cater for upper-class children.

The youth village at Celle caters for current socio-educational needs. The Christliches Jugenddorfwerk Deutschland set up after the war by Arnold Dannemann runs "youth villages" which bear these needs in mind.

The youth village at Celle caters for

success in their career training courses held at boarding schools in the outskirts of cities. The courses offer a great opportunity to young people who were unable to obtain any school-leaving certificate and are not therefore allowed to teach.

Problem children do not always remain a problem. There are many young people who are only problem children for a certain period because of the conditions they live in. Effective educational help can give this type of problem child a good start.

Approximately one pupil in three at schools for problem children comes from a troubled home background, is an orphan, fatherless or motherless or the children of divorced parents.

Private boarding schools are finding it more and more difficult to give effective help to these social cases by providing free places or waiving a portion of the fee.

In 1964 the Birkelhof school in the Black Forest provided places for 44 pupils at a cost of 115,000 Marks. Although Birkelhof had 132,000 Marks

to provide free places in 1969 it could only grant thirty scholarships.

Apart from modernisation and extension schemes it is the continual increase in staff costs that is proving a lasting problem for all boarding schools.

It is not only in Birkelhof that they have risen from 45 or 50 per cent of total expenditure to around seventy per cent. All boarding and experimental schools find that they need more and more staff.

In the twenties boarding schools were our most interesting experimental schools. But if society is to give effective backing to experimental schools, their findings must be applicable to all schools. That is only possible if boarding schools do not only admit the problem children of rich parents.

Educational experiments demand eager scholars and eager teachers. The Federal Republic is not making full use of the capacity of boarding schools.

Boarding school teachers do not want to be educational utopians. They need a central university department to deal with the new functions facing homes and boarding schools, deal critically with the work done there and train teachers for practical work.

If boarding schools are left to their own devices, they would be forced to be more commercial. The more political action there is at schools, especially in cities, the more attracted rich parents may be by a private school system allowing their children to grow up in an atmosphere of law and order. Though this is the most convenient course for boarding schools the best schools of this type in the Federal Republic do not want to pursue it yet.

Werner Klose

(DIE WELT, 23 April 1971)

■ THE ECONOMY

Hanover throws no light on economic problems

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Business at the Fair was up to expectations. This oft-heard description of trading at the 25th International Trade Fair at Hanover helped many exhibitors from various branches of the economy to dodge the question of how successful their stands had been.

This pithy statement rings true when it is remembered that many firms came to Hanover this year with little hope of doing a roaring trade.

But even the optimists who were in a minority when the Fair opened, when asked later how they were doing, tended to make non-committal statements like: "We have not been disappointed." Somewhere in the middle, a happy medium between these optimists and the sceptics lies the truth about Hanover 1971.

A visit to the exhibition hall for office equipment and information dissemination, known as CeBIT, which has only been open for a year, but is already world famous, would make you feel as if you were back in the days of the superboom.

Experts feel that the Hanover Fair authorities will have to meet demands for more space which are being made now unlike in the past, especially as the office experts represent a major growth industry which is a booming sector of the economy.

About nine million workplaces in offices and administrative blocks require modern, rationalised equipment now that all the opportunities for investments to cut overheads in the production sector have been exhausted.

New office systems electronically linked are on offer, and in numbers that are almost overwhelming. Computer manufacturers above all are profiting from the need for offices and administration departments to take advantage of the newest technology.

At the stands in Hanover it was not only explanatory talks that were carried

out. Hardly any other sector at the Hanover Fair enjoyed such a high level of sales as computers. This branch of the economy is, it would seem, well on the way to becoming the dominating factor at the Hanover Fair.

Growth rates well above the ten-per-cent level are accepted as normal and an increase in turnover of as much as a half is an aim which seems to be within the bounds of possibility, but is being hampered by personnel difficulties.

And so growth rates of fifteen per cent or so are considered "satisfactory". Last year the office machinery industry achieved a turnover of 3,500 million Marks compared with three milliard the year before.

A special role in this industry is played by data processing. More and more firms are attempting to offer to their customers complete programmes. Corresponding systems for small plants could be sold at practically any price. This at least is the opinion of one well-versed spokesman for the branch.

This year interested parties have been concentrating on technological innovations. This is in many cases based on the assumption that specialisation can lead to above-average growth rates.

Another matter that may have prompted many sales was depreciation in the value of the Mark since several customers probably feared that the same machinery would be considerably dearer in a year's time.

Another branch where inflation may have been beneficial from a sales point of view was in machinery for the building trade. Turnover at this year's Fair was almost up to last year's level.

The earlier start to the Fair may have cut business for certain consumer goods spheres which are closely linked with the retail trade. In other branches and sections of branches changes in tastes and values may have made it harder to get a sale.

Changes were also noted in the export business. There is a greater effort now to take the factories to the customer and build new plants where the market already is, rather than waiting for the customer to come and buy.

The chemicals industry also plans to draw in its belt, claiming that at the moment it is almost impossible to in-

crease prices. Plans are now to peg investments at about 1,500 million Marks, about thirty per cent of the originally planned level of investment.

Whereas some specialised branches of the chemicals industry as a whole are enjoying a boom, such as paints and varnishes, overall chemicals are not finding much consumer interest and business is bad, as could be seen at the Hanover Fair.

The wide range of machinery offered by the machine tools industry for wood processing has made this branch one of the main attractions at the Fair, especially as this industry is only represented in Hanover every other year.

In this branch satisfactory verdicts have been in the majority, whereas the machine tools industry as a whole only picked up during the second half of the Fair.

Certainly not so many talks were held between contacts as last year, but exhibitors are of the opinion that a greater percentage of the talks led to a contract in the end. In this branch there are some long delivery dates, whereas deliveries are generally much faster now than in recent years.

Several statements made by representatives of the economy and the economy policymakers have been similarly gloomy and contradictory.

In the Federal Republic, too, the danger of stagflation (economic stagnation coupled with continued rises), according to Herr Sohn, He

that we would be wise to repeat the mistakes we have made in the past and there is still time to action to steer the economy.

As the man at the helm, the Economic Affairs Minister, above all has to himself, in the opinion of industry company managers and spokesmen of the Opposition.

These booming times for the office equipment industry must remind the steel industry of happier days. While the exhibitors of office equipment and information dissemination techniques would be glad to occupy the neighbouring hall where the watchmakers and cutlery manufacturers still exhibit, the steel industry is thinking that in future it might spend less on representation at the Hanover Fair.

It is planning to cut expenses in personnel and in the amount of space occupied. But a definite decision on this has not yet been taken.

A smaller selection would not only please visitors to the Fair by giving a more concise view of the steel industry, but it would also be a blessing to the hundreds of smaller and middle-sized firms that are on the waiting list for Hanover, since they would not have to wait so long to get a place at the Fair.

The chemicals industry also plans to draw in its belt, claiming that at the moment it is almost impossible to in-

Volker Wörl
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 April 1971)

Taking the most important point about the Hanover Trade Fair first, it has not produced any dramatic development along the road towards an economic crisis. There is every reason for stating this, even taking into account that caution is required in making prophecies about the economy on the strength of a trade fair.

Dozens of conversations with press officers, stand organisers, managing directors and the like led to dozens of different opinions being expressed.

Quote from a board member of a German electrical company: "No climate at the Fair that suggests a crisis could be imminent, but no particular impulse towards a demand for capital investment goods which might halt the present downward trend that is well under way either."

This observer expects that the intermediate boom that has been experienced in the past few months will be followed this autumn by a recession unless it is possible to slam the brakes on wages and salaries quite firmly.

But there is no indication whatsoever that this is likely to occur.

In another important concern in the electrical goods industry where the emphasis is on capital investment goods the tendency is viewed as "Stagnant to say the least".

Booming business but a quiet Hanover Fair

Optimism that was surprising was expressed by the head of a major company which is mainly concerned with heavy machinery and industrial plant although this is a branch that is likely to be hit particularly heavily by a cutback in investments.

He said that his company had made some good deals with some of its products and these were in many cases better than expected. His conclusion is that even when a country is coming out of a boom and going into a recession a company that does not overspecialise is likely to come off best.

So there were many ups and downs at the Hanover Trade Fair 1971. Not only did some branches do much better than others, but also within the various branches fortunes were varied. Sometimes there were nuances of difference, in other cases one could speak of a trend. In one place gloomy predictions of recession; in another - optimism.

Let us try to formulate the comings and goings and their implications for the economy.

"Anyone writing about Hanover 1971 cannot avoid the explosion of rising

Continued on page 11

was only opened last year and this was reminiscent of the atmosphere of the booming years. The sections dealing with office procedures and company information dissemination were particularly lively.

At some stands dealing with office equipment it was claimed that even last year's bustling business had been surpassed. This does not alter the fact that at the neighbouring stand there were long faces!

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Continued on page 11

No sign of price and wage stabilisation

DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT

This year's Hanover International Fair has not been as useful as a barometer to forecast the economic climate. According to reports from the world's largest industrial fair it is neither good nor bad.

The pointer is hovering between skies and stormy weather. "It is that the pointer is about to move in a direction," said August Sohn, the board of Dernag, summarising the climate of opinion, "but we can't certain which way it will go."

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Volker Wörl
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 April 1971)

BUSINESS

Running a garage is far from being money for jam

problems. The National Association knew nothing of this and has been quite reserved about it.

There are extensions and expansions being made on the technical side as well. For instance six hundred of the 5,800 Esso stations already have a so-called diagnosis centre. Other companies are setting up similar establishments.

One garage owner said: "Recharging batteries, changing spark plug, fixing the ignition and when the car refuses to go giving it a kind of mechanical first aid - this is something you cannot refuse." Three attendants came up, opened the bonnet, had a discussion, argued among themselves and in the end broke off a screw. There the matter rested.

Franz Anton Klaßen, head of the Esso Garages Sales Division called the garages of the future "sales points" where the motorist may be able to satisfy a number of other wishes. In the major oil companies it seems that there is no problem in the fact that filling stations are going for a number of novelties.

Apart from that much of his garage's work comes under the category of service and is carried out free of charge. The work is hard and dirty, the hours are long; the working day may be as much as thirteen or fourteen hours. And all this must be recouped by sales of petrol and oil.

In addition there are legal stipulations about the repairs a garage may carry out. These must not be more than trivial jobs involving only minor spares and must not

lead to a yearly turnover of more than 30,000 Marks. They must be work that one man can carry out on his own.

But all the forecasts and plans will depend on developments in the motor and oil industries. Ten years ago in this country there were 34,000 garages serving 5,400,000 cars. Now there are thirteen million vehicles and over 44,000 garages.

It is predicted that there will be twenty million cars in 1980, but that there will be a drop in the number of garages. Thus the garages of the future will not have to cope with an average 345 cars per day as at present, but considerably more.

The smaller garages will no longer be able to cope, unless they can be extended. But it will not be possible to close them down. At the European Parliament it was suggested that the 160,000 garages in EEC countries should be cut down to 40,000 but that the remaining garages should be as efficient and productive as those in America!

The differing level of qualifications of the staff at garages in this country is not the only reason why there is opposition to the trend towards repair at garages despite the expense of overcrowded and expensive car workshops. One spokesman for the trade said: "A properly equipped garage has neither the time nor the space for car repairs."

For the motorist this would mean a considerably longer journey from pump to pump. And, come what may, white coat or blue overall, teddy-bear, showers and motor diagnoses, this is something motorists will not accept.

Joachim Neander

(WELT am SONNTAG, 2 May 1971)

A million cars on the scrap heap

This year an estimated 1,083,000 motor cars will end up on the scrap heap to be followed next year by a further 1,131,000 according to a written answer to a parliamentary question submitted by Franz Gleissner of the Christian Social Union and answered by Wolfram Dorn, parliamentary under-secretary to the Ministry of the Interior.

According to Dorn the scrap industry is capable of coping with the deluge. "The capacity of scrapyards," he writes, "will, according to information supplied by the domestic scrap industry, be sufficient to handle wrecks as soon as they come up for the steam hammer."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 April 1971)

Price and wage agreement

Continued from page 10

Mic Affairs Minister sees the ball in the court of both sides of industry. It is up to them to make the move.

Schiller does not want to talk them into anything. He is hoping that employers and employees will work out a pact of stability themselves and limit their efforts to wage and price increases that are not detrimental to the cause of stability.

There is little likelihood that this hope grew in Hanover. Industrialists put out their age-old complaint that overheads were rising and profits were falling and they made it seem very likely that they were all-out to get back into the profit-making business again so that they could make further investments.

Employers obviously intend to show their fangs to the unions although as Rolf Sammet, Chairman of the Hochbau board, said, it is not possible to expect the unions to swallow a wage freeze.

So it seems that we are heading for hard days and a soft currency.

The fight for the redistribution of wealth goes on and on since it seems that the cake has been shared out unfairly and since this government cannot be prepared to apply the emergency brakes of calculated unemployment.

Gerhard Hoepfner

(DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 2 May 1971)

Booming business at Hanover

Continued from page 10

wages and salaries. This was the subject on everyone's lips.

"Rising costs of this kind will the desire and limit the capability to invest to different experts in the different branches and firms. Thus the expected contraction is very much dependent on how far companies succeed in passing on increased prices.

"In the case of many capital investment goods such as industrial plant and many types of machinery it is more difficult to raise prices because competition, particularly from abroad, is becoming more intense. On many consumer-goods markets, however, we shall have to contend with higher prices.

"The Federal state association for North Rhine-Westphalia of the National Association of German Garage Attendants and Petrol Station Industry (in Minden) recently alarmed the general public with the suggestion that garages should be more prepared to deal with customers' repair

problems. The producers of consumer goods took vastly different lines at the Hanover Fair. The general uncertainty that hung around this fair has obviously halted many would-be buyers in their stride. Others, however, were eager to get in their orders now so as to beat the expected price rises.

"Efforts to cut down overheads, particularly with regard to labour costs, are forcing companies to seek means of rationalisation. As far as production is concerned saturation point has in many cases been reached and no further rationalisation is possible. And so there is a tendency to concentrate on the administrative side. This means that the office machinery and data-processing industries are having a field-day.

"Customers are becoming more demanding. They are not looking for individual machines and gadgets now so much

as for systems for tackling the special problems that arise in their firms.

"Truly new technology is gaining more and more respect. Interest in new methods and machinery is there, even though it may not lead immediately to orders being placed.

The atmosphere at this Fair generally was retiring - certainly not downright pessimistic, but noticeably quieter than in 1970 or 1969.

And one more point that must be made: Hanover is well on the way to becoming a purely investment-goods fair. In this respect Hanover leads the world. Discussions are already under way about holding another fair for consumer goods earlier in the year.

■ AUTOMOBILES

Daimler-Benz' latest - the 350 SL roadster

Daimler-Benz designers feel that engine power and performance only make sense when combined with maximum safety and comfort. And Mercedes SLs have always been something special.

They have always been fast, powerful, sporting cars combining safety and comfort and capable of covering long distances swiftly without tiring the driver.

The range was inaugurated in the mid-fifties with the 300 SL, the first long-run roadster with wing doors opening upwards in a spearhead fashion. Then came the 190 SL, the 230 SL, the 250 SL and the 280 SL.

Over the last eight years some 50,000 of the last three models have been sold. The latest SL is the 350, again a two-seater roadster coupe.

The body is 85 mm (3.3in) longer, 34 mm (1.4in) wider and 10 mm (0.4in) lower-lying than that of its predecessor. The 350 SL boasts the usual Mercedes grille and star and horizontally arranged rectangular headlights.

Standard fittings now include a rear fog lamp incorporated into the rear light on the driver's side and iodine headlights with an H4 two-filament bulb in countries where iodine headlights are allowed. The snap-off safety wing mirror can be adjusted from inside the car.

The interior of the 350 SL is designed to meet the latest requirements of interior safety. The entire dashboard is smooth and padded. It includes three combination circular dials: speedo and mileometer, rev counter and fuel, oil pressure and temperature gauge.

Silver Lemon award for faulty new cars

The Silver Lemon, a new award, is to be presented by ADAC, the automobile club, to the manufacturer whose model is reported to have the most defects on ex-works delivery.

In the May issue of *Motorwelt*, the club magazine, reader-buyers of new cars are requested to report defects by 20 June. The manufacturer who comes off worst will then be awarded the Silver Lemon.

According to ADAC more and more complaints of defects such as poor paint-work, non-closing windows, non-locking doors, malfunctioning instruments, defective shock-absorbers and faulty heaters in brand new cars are being made.

Defects cannot be avoided entirely but, it is felt, the consumer ought to lodge a public protest against the increasing frequency with which poorly-finished cars still suffering from teething-troubles are sold to the unsuspecting consumer.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 26 April 1971)

The transmission tunnel houses not only a map tray but also heater and ventilator switches, the ashtray, various other controls and, an optional extra, the radio.

Heating and ventilation are virtually independent of accumulated pressure and thus the speed of travel. Fresh air is channelled into the interior by a four-speed fan and can be beamed at the windscreen, the side windows and foot level.

A permanent vent in the coupe roof ensures constant air exchange even with the windows closed. It also stops the rear window from steaming up.

A summer ventilator consisting of two adjustable jets in the middle of the dashboard ensures pleasant temperatures even in hot and sultry weather.

The doors are linked to the heating and ventilation systems and so designed that they can be heated or cooled as required. This may not make the interior temperature in the 350 SL ideal but it cannot be far off the declared aim.

Two loudspeaker openings are provided should the owner want stereo and the glove compartment contains a rechargeable flashlight plugged into the battery.

Tests conducted with the aid of specially developed equipment indicate that the columns on either side of the windscreen are more than fifty per cent firmer than those of the 280 SL, a consideration that is of the greatest importance for a coupe.

Automatic transmission is an optional extra that ought to make driving the 350 SL easier for women drivers. On balance, though, the newcomer has a more manly look than its predecessors. It is a de luxe model and costs roughly 30,000 Marks without extras.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 April 1971)

Car-buyers prefer gay colours

Car buyers are increasingly tending to opt for brighter and more distinctive colours. Pop is tops in car colours too. A survey conducted by Volkswagen indicates that lighter shades are definitely preferred by car buyers nowadays.

It does not have to be white, either. A number of other bright colours have gained prominence. The most popular colour of Volkswagen beetle at present is light blue (nineteen per cent), closely followed by orange. Then come white, beige, red and yellow.

Eighty-six per cent of buyers opt for lighter shades and black comes bottom of the list, being asked for by less than one per cent of buyers of new cars.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 13 April 1971)

from a few minor assembly details, the same as the 280 SE 3.5's.

It is characterised by a short stroke (65.8 mm, 92-mm bore) and high rev potential (a maximum of 6,500 rpm). Technical details include twin top-mounted camshafts, electronic fuel injection, transistorised ignition and, of course, a three-phase current dynamo.

The engine already meets the new European exhaust requirements that are due to be made mandatory this autumn.

Two hundred horse power at 5,800 rpm ensure power-packed performance. The 350 SL's maximum speed is 210 kilometres an hour (131 mph) and it accelerates to 100 kpm (sixty mph) from a standing start in 8.8 seconds.

One performance factor probably outweighs these specifications in importance. At all revs the driver has enormous reserves of power at his command, which can be particularly important when overtaking or tucking in.

A trial run at Hockenheim amply proved how easy the centrally-mounted gear lever is to handle with its fully-synchronised four-speed gearbox.

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(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 April 1971)

Top marks for drivers and pedestrians

Good to very good is the *Zeitung für Deutschland* awarded by a group of European police officers to motorists in this country for their road sense. These officers out of twenty described them as average and none felt them poor.

The men whose judgment is based on their assessment on ten days spent travelling all over the country. The police officers from Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, France, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy and Austria had ample time to form an opinion.

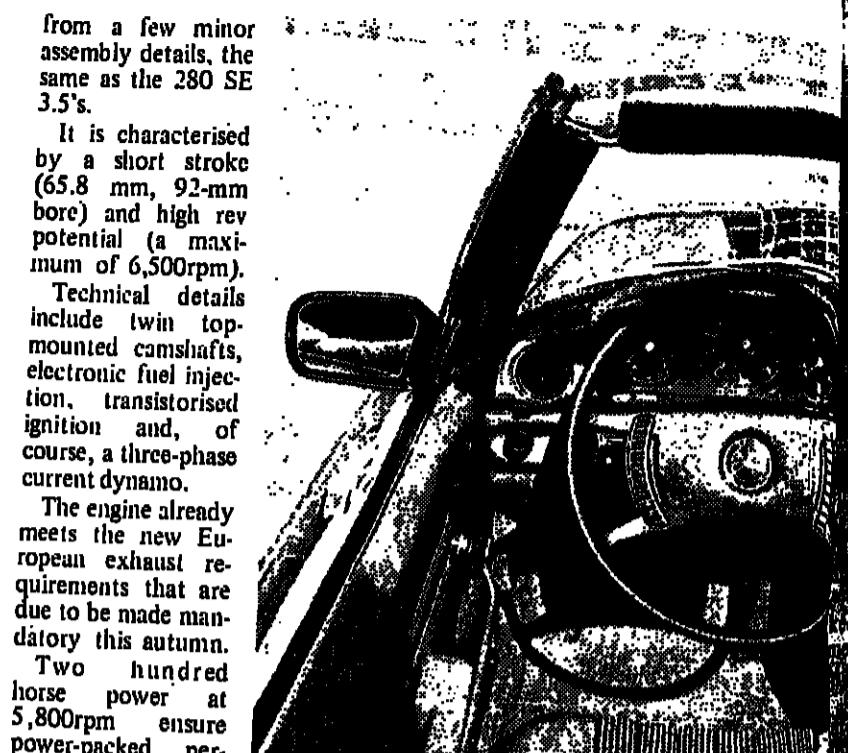
The occasion for their tour was the implementation of new road traffic regulations designed to bring this country in line with international standards.

This international atmosphere is underlined by a goodwill tour to towns and cities undertaken by twenty police officers to publicise changes.

The men in blue and a variety of colours awarded pedestrians good too. Pedestrians' behaviour in traffic felt to be disciplined or indeed disciplined.

Not that a few bad marks are awarded. Speeding is a bad habit that visiting police officers most frequently noticed. Young men in particular, noted, often tend to drive too fast.

(Frankfurter Neues Presse, 13 April 1971)



The interior of the 350 SL, designed to meet the latest requirements

Dedicated motor

Even if public transport were to charge one motorist in two to continue to drive as much as he does according to a snap poll conducted by Wicker, the Tübingen market res...

Forty-three per cent of those questioned said they would still keep their car to keep night-on perfect time, drive less and seven per cent need little in the way of repairs or

they would probably give their car a service and withstand most knocks and

trams, buses and the Underground.

Domestic and Swiss manufacturers out...

do one another in their claims. A German

firm that has manufactured watches and

clocks in the Black Forest for 110 years

as often as you do at present?"

(Handelsblatt, 30 April 1971)

TECHNOLOGY

A million-Mark timepiece - a quartz watch

On the first morning of this year's Hanover Fair the most expensive watch in the world made an unexpected entry on the wrist of Michael J. Goeghegan, the Irish representative of a known Swiss watchmaker.

"We have tested the megaquartz for four months," Goeghegan says on behalf of his Swiss employer. "Over the entire period it varied a mere four tenths of a second from the exact time."

A minute crystal of natural or artificial quartz is the secret of timepieces rivalling far larger scientific devices in accuracy.

The scientific devices are the size of a refrigerator. It has taken the combined efforts of watchmakers and electrical engineers to reduce the mechanism to a size that can be hung on the living-room wall or worn on the wrist.

The quartz crystals had to be reduced to a few millimetres in size. The batteries had to be miniaturised to a comparable size. Last but not least, integrated circuits were used to do the work of complex clockwork.

Power pulsating from tiny batteries sets the crystals oscillating at ever increasing speeds. The quartz of a clock exhibited in a Pforzheim firm that claims to have been the first manufacturer in this country to produce quartz timepieces oscillates 16,384 times a second.

However, nothing on the speed of the Swiss megaquartz, a lentil-shaped crystal that oscillates 2,359,296 times a second. Incredible though it may seem, a

special measuring device was developed to check the speed and confirms this staggering tempo.

The faster the crystal oscillates the



more accurate the timepieces can be. The difficulty is that of converting the oscillations to movements of the second hand.

There is little point in having the most accurate timepiece imaginable if you cannot tell the time with it.

This operation is carried out in a minute area, two by two millimetres in the case of the Swiss watch, exhibiting more than 100 electronic components — transistors, resistances and condensers — for the standard electric quartz clock oscillating 8,000 times a second. The higher the frequency the more complicated the operation becomes.

The manufacturers are keeping the details strictly secret, which is why their timepiece is insured for a million Marks and kept under continual surveillance.

The Swiss firm claims to have spent thirteen years perfecting the process and reckons to have spent tens of millions of Marks on research and development.

The next stage of development is already apparent. Quartz watches still have a few moving parts. Soon they will be fully electronic and have none at all. Instead of second, minute and hour hands there will merely be light signals.

(Dieter Tasch)

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 23 April 1971)

As yet, however, sufficient power cannot be generated in so miniaturised a form.

Before watches and clocks that require no repairing whatsoever are marketed the current generation of quartz timepieces is to be sold to the public. Increasing numbers are to be marketed at a retail price of between 500 and 5,000 Marks.

The megaquartz watch will also be on sale by next Christmas but details of the price it will cost in the shops have yet to be released.

Their larger cousins, wall and table clocks, are not to be neglected either. A domestic manufacturer plans to produce up to 5,000 movements a month by the end of the year. They will cost about 300 Marks to buy, be extremely accurate, run unaided for a year and need next to no repairing.

The industry is pressing ahead with the manufacture of quartz timepieces to forestall foreign manufacturers. It fears that the traditional home market could be flooded with millions of imported clocks if it is not careful and on the ball.

(Dieter Tasch)

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 23 April 1971)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

One of the world's top ten

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation — which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 "stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copies are printed daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed

abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

form an opinion.

and none felt them poor.

and none

■ LOOKING BACKWARDS

Hanover museum presents model of famous Rittersaal

The Historical Museum in Hanover is presenting until 23 May an exhibition entitled "Hanover as a royal residence". At this exhibition a model of the Rittersaal in Leine Palace has been shown to the public. The model has taken five years to complete in the Museum's workshops. The exhibition will also include interiors of the royal residence in Hanover that were decorated by Wilhelm Kretschmer. These sketches come from the album that Queen Marie owned which were recently bequeathed to the Museum. The following article, written by the director of the Historical Museum, outlines the historical implications of this exhibition.

When in 1636 Duke Georg von Calenberg decided to take up permanent residence in Hanover the city took on a new tone. From a town of merchant people a royal residence developed. It maintained this tone until the end of the Kaiser's era in 1818, indicating that the city had many durable qualities.

But this appearance is deceptive for Hanover's destiny has known more changes than many another city of similar importance. Hanover has known four vastly differing periods, all of which have left traces on the texture of the city.

From 1636 until 1714 the dukes and electors built and expanded their royal residence. The Leine Palace, the city walls and Herrenhausen are all milestones of this period. From 1714 until 1837 the rulers of Hanover were also kings of England, and except for occasional visits resided in London. The royal residence lacked the splendour of housing the ruler. The nobility ruled in the main and their building in the city and on the outskirts took on a different tone.

In 1837 the union with England was severed. Until 1866 King Ernst August and Georg V resided in Hanover. A different shadow hung over this third epoch in the history of the city as a royal residence. Waterloo Square and the rebuilding of the Leine Palace and Herrenhausen were completed in 1866.

The fourth period extends from 1866 to 1918. During this period Hanover was only one of many royal residences used by the Prussian kings. The city was a "titular residence" in much the same way as it had been used by the Guelph family in the eighteenth century. It was a city that was only occasionally visited. The city's tone as a seat for the monarch was only slightly influenced.

The substance of being a royal residence implies that the monarch and the heads of government along with the military take up residence in the city. This implies a way of life led by society, buildings and gardens quite different from the demands made by a burgher society. The city takes on a new political, economic and social importance, which eventually influences and in the course of time affects the city's building plans.

The burger city and the royal residence are both influences that have affected modern Hanover and from which new economic energies have been derived.

Two current events give cause to look back to Hanover's past. A model of the Rittersaal has been prepared for the Historical Museum and the Museum has been recently bequeathed the album belonging to Queen Marie, the wife of the last King of Hanover.

The Rittersaal was in the process of being built from 1685 until 1688 during the reign of Ernst August, later Elector of Hanover. It was built in an east wing of Leine Palace which in the same period was extended from a simple building to a massive structure.

The model shows the Rittersaal as it was after the restoration work carried out by Georg Laves between 1834 to 1836 and as it more or less remained until the Leine Palace was destroyed in the summer of 1943.

From the original 17th century decorations by 1836 there only remained stucco work in the vaulted ceiling executed by Dossa Grana and Giacomo Perinetti,

along with perhaps thirteen of the portraits of the royal house that were included in the dome. The remaining decorations in the Rittersaal, the cornices below the ceiling, the stucco work on the walls, the marble-lined walls, the door and window decorations, the fireplace and the parquet flooring all date from Laves time. The same applies to fourteen of the thirty portraits of the royal family. Four or five of them came from the hunting lodge at Gohrde and were transferred to the Rittersaal.

The portraits of the royal family, which were removed in 1866, are now in Marienburg Castle. Copies for the model were prepared by Theo Rohlfsen by kind permission of Prince Ernst August of Hanover.

The ceiling is made of a vault of mirrors in the middle of which are the coats of arms of Duke Ernst August zu Braunschweig und Lüneburg, later elector, and his wife, Sophie von der Pfalz. In the fourteen indentations of the vault are the coats of arms of the principalities that have grown together to create the kingdom of Hanover.

The princely portraits are composed of three groups which make up a meaningful whole and are arranged in the Rittersaal.

The first group includes Henry the Lion and his three sons, including Duke Georg, who was the first to reside in Hanover. With him are his four sons and his

daughter-in-law, Sophie. These ten huge pictures are included in the vault.

The second group is of the dukes of the house of Braunschweig-Lüneburg, beginning with Otto the Young and ending with the brothers of Georg von Calenberg. One exception in this sequence is a picture of Frederick, Prince of Wales, the son of George II and father of George III. The third group on the walls is made up of pictures dating from the rulers at the time of the union with Britain.

Between the portraits and the windows are richly decorated panels with sculptures of white marble, the Allegories portraying the monarch's virtues such as Wisdom, Justice, Vigilance, Strength, Courage, and Piety. The flooring of the Rittersaal was particularly richly laid with parquet. The centre is formed from various star formations. On shields placed on a frieze that continues all round the room are the insignia of English and Hanoverian orders of chivalry. St George, St Michael, St Andrew and the Irish harp, the coat of arms of the principalities that have grown together to create the kingdom of Hanover.

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It would be too complicated to describe here the technical difficulties that were encountered in preparing the model and the techniques that Gerhard Philipp

Plans to boost tourism during Olympics year 1972

Düsseldorf, Cologne and naturally Father Rhine.

The whole route will be marked with the Olympic emblem.

The Federal Republic tourist office hopes that the number of visitors from abroad will increase on account of this tour organised in conjunction with the 1972 Olympics. (The 1970 tourist figures showed an increase of 9.1 per cent to 7.7 million visitors.)

To attract interest in the Olympia tour the Federal tourist office recently invited journalists from 13 countries on a shortened version - 1,350 kilometres or about 850 miles - of the tour taking in the sights from Kiel to Munich.

The journalists took part were able to see for themselves the attractions of the countryside and the quality of hotels in this country, from country inns to grand hotels.

The Queen's signature (she had occupied many of the rooms) left no doubt as to identification. For this exhibition these drawings are indispensable and irreplaceable.

Helmut Pohl

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 23 April 1971)



Hanover's Rathaus

(Photo: Hans Wagner/Amt für Verkehrsförderung)



Günther Netzer

(Photo: Hans Wagner/Amt für Verkehrsförderung)

■ SPORT

Netzer and Beckenbauer play soccer for love of the game

Walter rated football as the art of improvisation. Yet he always thought three moves ahead of his fellow-players, according to trainer Herberger.

His talent and ability to apply his foot to the ball with the accuracy of a billiard-player using his cue and the virtuosity with which he retained control over the ball in any situation enabled him to assess the state of play at moments when his fellow-players had their work cut out coping with the opponents and handling the ball.

Is Günther Netzer a second Fritz Walter? Comparison would inevitably suggest it did not high on fifteen years of development of the game, not to mention a generation, separate the two.

The one bowed to his trainer's authority as a matter of conviction, the other invariably first question it, also as a matter of conviction. Not for Netzer high-falutin thoughts about the meaning and purpose of being a football-player and a captain - about the "football-player as such," as Uwe Seeler once put it.

The association of his name with that of Mönchengladbach, impressively born out by Robert Lemke on television, is ample confirmation of his popularity as far as Netzer himself is concerned. He enjoys it and watches the money roll in. That, he feels, is proof positive. Without wishing to make a song and dance of it Netzer reckons that this is all there is to be said about the subject.

He is sceptical about the general public as represented by the fans, whom he considers to be important up to a point but not crucially so since their judgment is emotionally motivated whereas he prefers critical reserve. This applies equally to the beneficial and detrimental influence that the fans on the terraces can bring to bear.

This does not mean to say that Netzer does not occasionally react emotionally.

In Brunswick, for instance, at his club's last Federal league fixture of the season it took the will power of Vogts and Wimmer, successful fellow-players in Istanbul, to prevent him from giving the game up as a dead loss. "They cheered me up," he commented.

Netzer adopts a cautious approach to

queries about the difference between his club and the national team. Players in the

international side do not know enough

about each other, he says, which at times

make it difficult to strike the right note.

Coping with the problem of going it alone

is merely a matter of tolerance and talking things over, though.

Despite their qualities as individual

players stars such as Wolfgang Overath

and Franz Beckenbauer are, Netzer says,

more than ready to accept the principle

else."

In Beckenbauer's case there is a slight

difference in interpretation, however.

In comparison with Netzer on the field the

difference is immediately apparent.

Beckenbauer is out to find a partner

whose talent he himself can exploit.

Both in England in 1966 and in Mexico

in 1970 the surprise he sprang was that of

so playing the ball that he regained

possession and scored. Netzer gains pos-

sition so as to make goals for others.

Beckenbauer is an individualist, a so-

lovest who handles situations almost intuitively because his virtuous ball-handling

gives him time to concentrate solely on

his partner. His moves are short, swift

think too and keep up with the ball. Keeping up with the ball alone is not enough, though, for everyone is dependent on the others.

He insists on trainer Hennes Weisweiler giving him a free rein on the field but both men base their ideas on the premise that they must at least be feasible and better still successful.

Success, he feels, is not a matter of newspaper articles, interviews and autographs. Success - being someone - means having a house, a car and a firm.

Judged by these standards Günther Netzer has made the grade. His 195-horsepower Dino Ferrari costing 40,000 Marks is not just a status symbol, though. He enjoys driving it just as much as he enjoys being an ace footballer.

His discotheque "Lovers' Lane, designed and run by his girl-friend, and the advertising agency that manages the business side of the club programmes he prints together earn him a minister's salary and already make him independent of the game.

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This does not mean to say that Netzer does not occasionally react emotionally. In Brunswick, for instance, at his club's last Federal league fixture of the season it took the will power of Vogts and Wimmer, successful fellow-players in Istanbul, to prevent him from giving the game up as a dead loss. "They cheered me up," he commented.

Netzer adopts a cautious approach to queries about the difference between his club and the national team. Players in the international side do not know enough about each other, he says, which at times makes it difficult to strike the right note. Coping with the problem of going it alone is merely a matter of tolerance and talking things over, though.

Despite their qualities as individual players stars such as Wolfgang Overath and Franz Beckenbauer are, Netzer says, more than ready to accept the principle else."

In Beckenbauer's case there is a slight difference in interpretation, however. In comparison with Netzer on the field the difference is immediately apparent.

Both men claim to be prepared to play football for modest returns because they have been fascinated by the game from the start and still are.

Beckenbauer is reckoned to be worth three million Marks, Netzer one and a half million should either agree to a transfer to a foreign club. Both are staying put. Football not only fascinates them; it provides them with a good living.

Jürgen Werner
(DIE ZEIT, 30 April 1971)

duets that often come to grief because the other player does not oblige.

Netzer's moves are considered major attacks that can unquestionably be triggered off by another member of the team. Beckenbauer's solos are spectacular go-it-alone inserts. His talent virtually compels him to think first and foremost in terms of himself.

His preference for the position of free-wheeler forward, the man who has no direct opposite number, is due to the resulting awareness that he has no specific responsibility in any given situation.

The 1966 World Cup final at Wembley was a case in point. Franz Beckenbauer wanted to be independent and make a decision when he considered it to be right.

Beckenbauer seldom goes into a clinch with another player on the field, not because he is afraid, though, but because he prefers to keep all options open as long as possible.

On balance, then, his self-centredness is of benefit for the team. It talles with his claim to be unaffected by cat-calls from the crowd. If anything they spur him on.

At the same time he is prepared to go against his better judgment and take on a



Franz Beckenbauer
(Photo: Nordbild)

team assignment in order not to jeopardise the trainer's authority. On this point individualist Beckenbauer is prepared to make concessions that Netzer the non-conformist may stretch to the limit.

Beckenbauer reckons that football and being left to his own devices as far as possible are his life. Netzer talks in terms of a love of football that also functions as confirmation of his own prowess.

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SA 0.05	Colombia	col. \$ 1.—	Formosa	NT \$ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Panama	G. 15.—	Sudan	ET 5.—
AI 10.—	Congo (Brassaville)	PF 0.90	France	PF 0.90	Iran	Rs 10.—	Malaysia	M. \$ 0.40	Peru	L. 3.50	Syria	E. S. 0.50
DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	F.C.P.A. 30.—	Gabon	F.C.P.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mall	M. \$ 0.40	Philippines	P.		